THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

PEACE! PEACE!

Parley Between Gen. Sherman, Hood, Stephens and Brown.

SOMETHING IN THE RUMORS.

The Importance of the Matter.

AFFAIRS AT ATLANTA.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—The *Journal* says:—"By an arrival from the front, we learn that but little activity exists in the army concentrated around Chattanooga. Rumors were current on Tuesday last that Hood was manœuvring his command to cover the Atlanta and West Point railroad, so as to present a hostile front in case General Sherman attempted to march on Mobile. This rumor occasioned no excitement, and our lines remained as before.

"It is believed that General Wood will be assigned to the command of Atlanta. The men are busy at work transforming the city into a grand military depot. Where houses stand in the way they are being torn down, and the materials used for this purpose.

"It is stated on what is deemed reliable authority that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to General Sherman, and that that General has appointed Commissioners to go into the Confederate lines and confer with the Georgia State authorities. Governor Brown, it is rumored and believed, is sustained in his policy by Alexander H. Stephens, who is operating in the background. The Commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace propositions will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval. This is an important movement, as Georgia, occupying the position she does, might be considered the Keystone State of the Southern Confederacy. We are assured that the story is true, and sincerely hope that the movement may meet with success.

"No civilians of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission."

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Rosecrans Calls out the Militia.

OUR TROOPS EVACUATE PILOT KNOB.

Price and Shelby at Farmington.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—On the recommendation of Mayor Thomas and many of the leading citizens, General Rosecrans has issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the citizens for local defense. The exempts are requested to join this organization.

General Rosecrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri, to take up arms to repel the invaders of the State. The officers and soldiers now discharged are appealed to, and those of the city requested to report to Colonel Laibold, who will combine them with his own troops, and form a brigade of veterans to the defense of the city.

Colonel Morrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau is ordered to arm and mount every man of his command for active service.

The Chief Quartermaster is directed to organize into companies all the employees of his department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated, and the troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where General Ewing has 3000 infantry, of General Smith's command.

Price will soon be with Shelby, and their combined strength is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, and 16 pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. There is no information with regard to the reported Rebel capture of Cape Girardeau. Active operations for offensive and defensive movements are continued.

FORREST'S REBEL RAID.

SURRENDER OF ATHENS.

Colored Troops Massacred

SURRENDER OF ELK RIVER BRIDGE.

Sulphur Spring Trestle Destroyed.

REBELS ADVANCING TEN THOUSAND STRONG.

NASHVILLE, September 26.—The Rebel Forrest, with his whole force, advanced on and destroyed the Sulphur Spring trestle work yesterday. Colonel Pace, commanding the Elk river bridge, evacuated that post at daylight. Forrest took possession this morning. His force is estimated at 7000 strong, with three batteries.

On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, 500 men of the 6th and 8th Indiana Cavalry were captured.

Forrest is reported to have butchered all the negroes captured who were in the Federal uniform.

LATEST REBEL NEWS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The latest Richmond papers received here are full of gloomy editorials on the military situation. They acknowledge the defeat of Early at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, with the loss at the latter place of twelve pieces of cannon. They represent Sheridan's force as outnumbering Early two to one, and that the latter has made a stand at Strasburg, seventy-four miles north of Staunton. The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Hood is preparing a movement which will compel Sherman to evacuate Atlanta. (Bosh!) The *Examiner* urges Lee to concentrate all his troops in Virginia, as Grant will soon hurl his reinforced columns against Richmond. The Rebel press concedes the election of Lincoln. Flour in Richmond is $325 per barrel.

FROM MOBILE BAY.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The gunboat *Port Morgan*, from Mobile on the 16th, arrived this morning.

Our iron-clads and gunboats were then near Mobile, but no attack had yet been made on the city.

The *Morgan* brought a large number of officers and sailors of the squadron, including Commander Mullaney, of the *Oneida*.

FROM KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kansas, September 26.—The agent of the Overland Stage line arrived from Salt Lake, and reports the route entirely free from hostile Indians, and ready for business.

The mails and passengers will now be sent forward in regular time.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID

KIRBY SMITH ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

His Forces Near Fort Pillow.

REBELS CONSCRIPTING IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CAIRO, September 26.—Refugees from near Fort Pillow report that a Rebel force from Tennessee, 15,000 strong, and said to be under Kirby Smith, was encamped forty miles from the Fort. All the males between 16 and 50 are being conscripted. It was understood that the Rebels were *en route* for Missouri.

The steamer *Nashville* is reported as captured and burned by the Rebels yesterday, near Canton, Cumberland river.

Sixty hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah, for New York.

A refugee from Charleston, South Carolina, arrived here from Memphis, reports having seen ten thousand Union prisoners near Macon, Georgia.

The Rebels are running the railroad to Panola, Mississippi, part of the way with horses.

The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Vicksburg has been taken to that city to be ginned. The quality is very fine.

There was great excitement at New Madrid when the steamer *Mollie Able* passed there, the Rebels being reported five to six miles back.

The steamer *Lasalle*, from St. Louis bound to Nashville, laden with Government stores, struck a snag near Sandville Island, four miles above Cape Girardeau, yesterday. The boat and cargo will probably be a total loss.

The steamer *Hillman* brings Memphis dates of the 24th inst. Dr. J. M. Osborn and Lieutenant E. Bently were murdered on the 22d by bushwhackers just outside of the Memphis picket line.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT FISHER'S HILL.

Stubborn Engagement at Mount Jackson.

GEN. AVERILL RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Rebel Accounts of the Fighting in the Valley.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, September 24.—From the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th, and those which had accumulated from the various combats of Crook and Averill, in our hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain, and his left upon North Mountain, having his front, about three miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defenses. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable.

On the 21st an important position in front of the enemy's centre was gained by Wright's Corps. On the 22d the main attack was begun by a strong demonstration by Emory's troops on the enemy's right. About noon, or a little later, Ricketts' Division of the 6th Corps advanced and seemed some important heights in front of the centre, while Averill's Division of Cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at a gallop from his advanced position on his left one mile back into his main works and held him there, while Crook's Corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred in the rear of Averil's Division, on the enemy's extreme left.

At 5 in the afternoon Crook and Averill stormed and carried the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing two battle-flags, four guns, and over one hundred prisoners. While Crook swept towards the enemy's centre, the 6th Corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill swept along the base of the North Mountain, outward seven miles, captured one hundred and seventy-five cavalry horses, four caissons, fourteen wagons, eight ambulances, and a number of fugitives.

The enemy, having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving his position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hastened that he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over a thousand prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, twenty-five miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistance to our further advance.

Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken near Hawkins' bridge by General Averill, with a cavalry division and the brigade of General Devins, and driven to the town of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was found in possession.

Major Laddy, commanding two battalions, was captured, with several privates.

Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great violence and success, until he brought an infantry division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th Corps, which found them in the same position this morning, offering a stubborn resistance to its advance.

General Averill was relieved from duty with his division this morning, and granted a leave of absence for twenty days. The order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army, and it is generally thought that some question of rank between General Averill and General Torbert is involved, the former being the ranking officer, but the latter Chief of Cavalry of this military division. Averill's division officers and men exhibited their devotion to him by the most marked demonstrations.

The officers, who seemed to love him as an elder brother, shed tears at his departure; and as the General rode along the lines for the last time, the men greeted him with the most enthusiastic cheers, and many expressions of affection.

General Averill called the officers together and addressed them, enjoining upon them to continue as energetic and effective in the future as they had been in the past, and to yield the same obedience to his successor as they had to him.

There is a prospect of an engagement in front. —*N. Y. Herald.*

The Casualties.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR STRASBURG, Virginia, September 23.—The following is a list of officers killed and wounded in the battle near Winchester, September 19:—

Captain Henry Sanders, knee, severely.
Robert Williams, side, slightly.

OSBORNE'S BRIGADE—SIXTH NEW YORK.—First Lieutenant Gustavus A. Powell, shoulder; First Lieutenant Assel A. Bronson, head.

FOURTEENTH NEW JERSEY.—Major Peter Vredenburgh, killed; First Lieutenant Theodore C. Gross, killed; Adjutant E. L. Swayze, hip, slightly; Captain J. F. Bodwell, arm and leg, slightly; Captain Benjamin F. Chambers, head; First Lieutenant Ebenezer Mudford, thigh.

LOCKWOOD'S BRIGADE—PENNSYLVANIA.—Assistant Surgeon C. Strong, thigh; First Lieutenant James Twamley, head; Second Lieutenant Isaac Wagner, hand; Second Lieutenant Benjamin D. Bull, arm.

Lieutenant-Colonel Killed, 2; wounded, 13; missing, 16.

Effect of Sheridan's Operations on the Movements before Petersburg.—The Rumored Evacuation of that City.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Much interest is felt in the probable effect of Sheridan's operations on the designs of General Grant.

It is surmised that the very completeness of the rout inflicted on Early may prompt the Lieutenant-General to make a speedy movement while it lasts to prevent Lee's receiving any accessions of strength from Early's command, should Lee order his force to make a junction with the army at Petersburg. The actual direction of Early's retreat does not, however, appear yet.

There is nothing to indicate whether he will move towards Richmond, or whether he will fall back to cover Lynchburg. In the latter case there might be some probability in the report current here to-night that Early has been reinforced by Longstreet's Corps.

No confirmation has yet been received of the expected evacuation of Petersburg by Lee, although it is considered somewhat remarkable that, for some days past, no response has been received to our artillery fire along the line in front of Petersburg.

Latest Southern News

RICHMOND PAPERS OF SATURDAY.

EARLY'S DEFEAT IN THE VALLEY.

Rebels Hunting for Comfort.

SOME OF THE CASUALTIES.

Two Generals Killed and Four Wounded.

FIVE COLONELS KILLED.

Union Raid on the Orange Railroad.

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE.

PETERSBURG--MACON--MOBILE.

Trans-Mississippi Items.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BATTLE IN THE VALLEY—THE VICTORY GAINED BY THE FLANK MOVEMENT OF THE UNION CAVALRY, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 23.

The battle in the valley last Monday still engrosses public attention. There have been no official despatches on the subject in addition to the one from General Lee, published yesterday, and it has proved unusually difficult to obtain trustworthy information through private sources.

Persons reached the city last evening from the valley who tell at least a very straight tale, and one which wears the appearance of being correct. We make a brief account from the statements, which make the affair appear not so bad as at first believed. We regret that we have not yet been able to learn the exact locality at which the battle began. The general impression is that it was, as stated by us yesterday, a mile or two south of Winchester.

Persons from the valley, however, say the enemy attacked us north of Winchester, and that we fell back through that town. In this conflict of opinion it is well to recall the words of General Lee's despatch. He says:—"General Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met his attack," &c. Wherever it began, we believe we have substantially a correct account of the battle.

The enemy, in heavy force—say between twenty-five and thirty thousand men—attacked us. A bloody battle ensued, in which the enemy's infantry, after desperate fighting, were being driven back with great loss, when they turned our right flank with a force of between six and ten thousand cavalry. All our attempts to drive back this cavalry force, which is known to be the flower of the whole Yankee army, proving unsuccessful, we were forced to retire, which we did in good order, with face to the foe, and contesting every inch of ground. The enemy being evidently too much cut up to pursue us with advantage, followed our column only a short distance and drew off.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners will certainly not exceed twenty-five hundred men. Rhodes' Division suffered most, our loss therein being a thousand men. We probably lost five hundred prisoners in all. The enemy's loss is estimated at between six and eight thousand men killed and wounded. On Wednesday the Yankees with the flag of truce at Varina claimed that they had captured five thousand prisoners. Yesterday they had moderated their pretensions so far as claim but twenty-five hundred.

It was reported here yesterday that fourteen of our field officers had been killed and wounded; but we have received no correct list of the casualties. General Lee's despatch mentions the death of Generals Rhodes and Godwin. The body of General Rhodes has arrived at Charlottesville, where it is to be interred, we learn. Private telegrams have announced that General Fitz Lee and Colonel George Patten were wounded, and that the latter was in the enemy's hands. The Lynchburg papers say that General York, of Louisiana, lost an arm.

General Early, with all his trains, &c., secure, now holds an impregnable position on Fisher's Hill, which is twenty-two miles south of Winchester by the valley turnpike, and by the same road seventy-four miles north of Staunton.

THE RESULTS CLAIMED AS FAVORABLE BY THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, September 23.

As we get more light on the subject of the late battle near Winchester, the more favorable it appears for the Confederates. The earlier part of the engagement was decidedly in our favor; but a movement on our right flank by a heavy body of cavalry made it necessary for our forces to fall back, which was done in perfect order.

A gentleman who left the army since the battle says our total loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed three thousand, while that of the enemy was estimated at from six thousand to eight thousand. So severely were the enemy punished, that they could not molest our troops in their march to Strasburg, although it is known that their cavalry greatly outnumbered ours, and is the best they have in the service.

General Early occupies a very strong position on Fisher's Hill, two miles south of Strasburg, and about twenty miles south of Winchester. The valley is very narrow at this point, not being more than three miles from mountain to mountain.

General Averill is reported to have been killed. There were no additional particulars received at the War Department last night.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Sept. 24.

The article from the Charlottesville *Chronicle* contains all the particulars we could gather from the valley. The Yankee accounts are very contradictory and exaggerated. The following is the article from the *Chronicle*:—

About daylight the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ramseur, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburg road, on a reconnaissance; Rhodes was at Hopewell church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, about eight miles below Winchester.

About daylight Gordon, and about 7 A. M. Rhodes, commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 A. M., all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur retreated from Abraham creek to the Berryville pike; Rhodes had taken position between him and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left.

About half-past 12, General Rhodes, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck by a ball just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their lines round our left, and about 4 P. M. their cavalry on their extreme right lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry and completely routed it, and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear.

This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown, and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it is now posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester, and a position of great strength, having the North Mountain on the left and Massanutten Mountain on its right.

The battle is described as a severe one; the loss on both sides heavy; theirs supposed to be greater than ours. We took some five hundred or seven hundred prisoners more than we lost. Averill is reported killed, but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major-General Rhodes, killed; Brigadier-General Godwin (of Portsmouth, Va.), killed; Major-General Fitz Lee, said to be slightly wounded; Brigadier-General Yates (commanding Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigades), arm shot off; Acting Brigadier-General Thomas H. Carter (commanding artillery), slightly wounded by shell in the back, and five colonels (names not remembered), killed.

Brigadier-General Battle, of North Carolina, is in command of Rhodes' Division.

The *Chronicle's* informant states that the force of the enemy was very large—more than two-fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked we were pushing them back.

FURIOUS CANNONADING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Sentinel, September 24.

At 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the enemy opened all his batteries, and shelled the city for more than an hour. Our batteries replied, and the cannonading was furious for a time. Yesterday was comparatively quiet.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT—VIGILANCE OF THE UNION FORCES.

From the Richmond Whig, September 24.

Heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon railroad.

THE SHOTTED SALUTE.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 23.

All was quiet at Petersburg yesterday; but on Wednesday, at daylight, the whole of the Yankee artillery opened upon our lines and upon the city, and along their line from Deep Bottom to the Weldon railroad every mother's son of a Yankee in Grant's army cheered and hurrahed as if he would split his throat. All this meant that they had heard the news of their victory in the valley, and were in honor of the same firing a salute with shotted guns, and making a jubilee generally.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL CATTLE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, September 24.

The Federal commissaries buy beeves of the largest size for the use of their armies in Virginia. The expense and trouble of transporta tion, which are in proportion to numbers, make this very expedient. The beeves taken in Hampton's late expedition are judged by a London grazier to weigh eight hundred pounds net.

Twenty-four hundred and eighty-six beeves, at eight hundred pounds, would make an aggregate of one million nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred pounds, or within a fraction of two millions of pounds. This, distributed in daily rations of a pound each, would feed a thousand men for nearly two thousand days; ten thousand men for two hundred days; or fifty thousand men for four days, and so forth. It is a very nice addition to our commissariat, for which we are very much obliged to Mr. Grant, and particularly to General Hampton and his braves.

ORDER FOR ENROLMENT OF ALL WHITE MALE CITIZENS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 50.

ENROLLING OFFICE, RICHMOND, September 10.—The following circular from the Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned:—

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Va., September 9.—Commandants of conscripts will instruct county enrolling officers to proceed diligently, with the aid of the temporary records, to make a complete registration of every white male resident in their respective counties between the ages of seventeen and fifty years not actually serving in the army in the field, or with the reserves. The name, age, occupation, physical condition of the person registered, together with the grounds of exemption or detail, or other reason for not being in active military service, will be stated in these registers.

Special care will be taken in stating distinctly, though briefly, the causes which prevent the person from being sent to the army, and not to omit any person in the registration not serving in the army in the field or with the Reserves. These registers must be forwarded to the Bureau before the 15th of October next. To accomplish the work in due time, enrolling officers and temporary boards are enjoined to use the utmost vigor and diligence. The information to be thus furnished is regarded as of great importance, and the service must be accurately as well as promptly performed.

Another and separate register will be at the same time prepared and forwarded of all youths in each county who will attain the age of seventeen years during the next twelve months. In this last-named register will be stated the month when the youths will attain the age designated.

By command of Brigadier-General J. S. Preston, Superintendent.

C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

The Richmond Markets.

Correspondence of the Mobile Examiner.

Flour of an excellent grade could be had a fortnight since for $225; but the flimsy excuse of Grant's occupation of the Weldon road, operating on the lively and timid imaginations of our merchants, at once raised the price $100 on the barrel. Beef may still be had of Mr. Ingram, the public benefactor butcher, at $3·50 per pound; other butchers sell it at $4. Bacon is scarce at $7 and $8, and slippery at that. Chickens range from $7 to $10, and other meats in proportion.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Completeness of Sheridan's Victory—The Rebels Lose One-Half of their Entire Force—The Illness of Archbishop Spaulding.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Wounded officers and soldiers, who arrived direct from Sheridan's army, represent our recent victories in the valley as surpassing in completeness all accounts yet published, though Early and his shattered, demoralized remnant of an army have thus far escaped up the valley.

Nearly or quite half his entire force has been left with us, either dead, wounded, or prisoners. We buried three of their dead to our one. It is feared another fight will not be gotten out of them. Our men were never in better spirits and health. A good many wounded arrive here, and scores of Rebel prisoners.

Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever.

Acceptance of Governor Dennison.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Governor Dennison has accepted the position of Postmaster-General, and will enter upon his duties in a few days.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 27.

The Draft.

The draft proceeds very slowly in this city. The Government will give every possible opportunity throughout the country to fill the quotas by volunteering.

Army Rumors.

Rumors of fighting in the Army of the Potomac were current last night, but they are entirely without foundation.

The Fish River Expedition.

The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish river, some particulars of which have already been published.

On the return, the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river, by sixty or seventy Rebels, who had also felled trees across the stream.

The fire was returned from our howitzers, and our vessels passed through with one officer and two men killed on the *Stockdale*, the smoke-stack of which was knocked overboard, and the boat of the *Tritonia*, lost by being jammed between that vessel and the bank.

Admiral Farragut communicates to the Navy Department that he is successfully engaged in removing torpedoes, and thus far has succeeded in taking up twenty-one.

Reinforcements for Grant.

AUGUSTA, September 27.—The 13th and 15th, re-enlisted veterans, each 176 strong, left for Virginia to-day.

From the Belize.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Belize advices report the wreck of several vessels, viz.:—brig *Hannah*, of St. John's, N. B.; schooner *Clyde*, British bark *Berkshire*, and the dragger *Alma*, all of which were total losses.

The barks *Madona*, of Boston, *Pallas*, *Helen McDonald*, and brig *Antonio Mathe* were also damage by a collision, but not very seriously.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—Flour dull and heavy; Ohio extra, $121 superfine, $9·75. Wheat has a declining tendency and is the lower; red, $2. Corn firm; white scarce at $1·85; yellow, $1·85. Groceries are neglected and nominal. Whisky nominal at $1·33@1·34.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Flour has advanced 25c.; sales of 16,000 bbls. at $9·30@9·70 for State, and $10·75 @14·00 for Southern. Wheat advanced 5@6c.; sales unimportant. Corn dull, with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $30·10@30·75 for Mess. Lard dull, at 19@20c. Whisky dull.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The following has been received from Fortress Monroe:—

The United States frigate *Minnesota* sailed from here early this morning, under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be Wilmington, North Carolina.

There has been no regular communication with Newbern, by way of the canal, since the attack on the steamer *Escort*, some weeks ago. It is now designed to establish a regular line of steamers to run outside, and direct to this place from Morehead city, connecting with Newbern by railroad.

A three-masted schooner, name unknown, from Philadelphia, bound to Port Royal, S. C., and loaded with coal, put in here for a harbor this morning in a leaky condition, having been run into outside the Capes by an unknown vessel belonging to the navy, which carried away the schooner's bowsprit and the greater part of her rigging.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *Minnesota* has returned, from some cause unknown.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Despatch from General Sykes—The Government Train Recently Captured—Loss Nearly $1,000,000—Further Particulars.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin.

We gave yesterday a short account that had been received of the capture of a Government train at Cabin creek, which is about 100 miles from the Arkansas line. The loss to the Government will not be far from $1,000,000. There is blame somewhere.

The following telegrams were received at headquarters yesterday:—

PAOLA, September 26.—Major C. S. Charlot:—Colonel Blair reports that the train for Fort Smith was captured by the enemy at Cabin creek. Said to be 3000 strong.

GEORGE SYKES, Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, September 26.—Major C. S. Charlot:—Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, of the 13th Kansas, who was with the train when captured at Cabin creek yesterday morning, has arrived at one of my outposts, and sends me word that the Rebels took but little of the train with them, burning nearly all of it. This rather indicates a movement further North. The Rebel force was Standwaite's, and Colonel Wheeler thinks it four thousand strong. The survivors of the train escort are on their way up near Baxter's Springs. Price's headquarters are reported to be at Cane Hill.

CHARLES W. BLAIR, Colonel Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, September 26.—The train for Fort Smith was taken by the Rebels at Cabin creek. "The Rebel force was Standwaite's, [now said to be about fifteen hundred strong, but not commanded by him." Have not yet learned who was in command. The attack was made about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and everything is taken. Rebels had three pieces of artillery. Have not learned as yet of any one escaping, except Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler and a few wagonmasters. The train consisted of two hundred and two wagons, five ambulances, forty artillery horses, twelve hundred and fifty-three mules—seventy-three wagons belonging to the post of Fort Scott, the remainder belonging to Forts Gibson and Smith, also a large sutlers' train.

C. W. BLAIR, Colonel.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque John Trucks, Taylor, New Orleans, H. A. Adams.
Barque Oak, Ryder, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Brig Agile, Smith, Sagua, C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor.

Schr Goodspeed, Baxter, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr May, Kelly, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. Frye, Kelly, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr H. Bartlett, Beckhill, 6 days from Boston, with coal to Penn Coal Company.

Schr E. G. Williams, Parsons, 9 days from Portland, with mdse to E. A. Souder & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange

LEWES, Del., September 26.—Ships New England, for Pensacola; Sarah M. for Quebec; brigs Kodiak and Hancock, for Tampa Bay; Schr Excelsior, for New Orleans, all from Philadelphia, and the United States barque Ansaldi, went to sea the 24th instant. There are one steamer and eight schooners at the Breakwater this morning.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 59. Noon, 75. One P. M. 77½. Wind, W. S. W.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $265.
2 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, $50.
$6500 Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company, $75.
1 Share Continental Hotel Company, $101.
1500 Shares Quindaliville Coal Company, par, $10.
3 Shares Point Breeze Park, $105.
Pew No. 82 Central Presbyterian Church, $30.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 607 N. Seventeenth street, $5300.
Large and valuable residence, No. 1617 Walnut street $20,000.
Large and valuable lot, Broad street, and extending in depth 328 feet to Tabitenth street, $9500.
Handsome modern residence, stable and coach house, southeast corner of Thirty-third street and Powelton avenue, $21,300.
Valuable brewery and large lot, No. 582 N. Seventh street, above Poplar, $9000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 259 Queen street, $1200.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 257 Queen street, $1175.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 255 Queen street, $1200.
Two-story frame dwelling, No. 253 Queen street, $675.
Two-story frame dwelling, No. 251 Queen street, $1000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 815 S. Third street, $3000.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1009 Milton street, $580.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1007 Milton street, $1275.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 824 Carlisle street, $1700.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 845 N. Fifteenth street, $1200.
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 S. Third street, $1025.
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 908 S. Third street, $1025.
Neat modern residence, No. 129 N. Tenth street, $8000.
Three-story brick dwelling, S. E. corner of Tenth and Cherry streets, $5000 bid.
Three-story brick hotel and dwelling, N. E. corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. No bid.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 130 N. Fourth street. No bid.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 220 N. Eighth street, above Wood. No bid.
Four story brick dwelling, No. 213 Spruce street, west of Second. No bid.
Four building lots, Thirty-seventh street, north of Sycamore, West Philadelphia. No bid.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 434 Moyer street, above Columbia avenue. No bid.

POLITICAL.—Last evening the numerous political halls and club-rooms of our city were thronged with large and intelligent audiences, who were assembled for the purpose of listening to discussions and speeches upon the great political questions of the day.

At the Spring Garden Institute, the second debate between Hon. William D. Kelley and George Northrop took place in the presence of a large audience. The hall was more densely packed than on the previous occasion, and even before the opening of the debate the doors were besieged by an immense throng. The meeting was of a quiet and orderly character, save an occasional hiss which proceeded from a few roughs in the audience.

At the Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut streets, a mass meeting of the Union citizens of the Eighth Ward was held. Resolutions were offered endorsing the Congressional, Legislative, County, and Municipal nominations of the National Union party, and speeches were made by Messrs. Charles Gilpin, Morton McMichael, and Hon. Charles O'Neill.

At the Union League Hall a large audience was also assembled. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dennis O'Brien and Thomas M. Coleman. A number of ladies were present.

A beautiful flag, bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson, was thrown to the breeze at Eleventh and Master streets last evening. Speeches were also made by James Brearley, Jr., John R. Scott, Colonel Dering, Frederick A. Van Cleve, Colonel Wm. H. Maurice, and others.

The Republican Invincibles held a meeting last evening, at their new hall, the National, Market street above Twelfth. Young men are invited to join this splendid organization.

THE CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The artists who will appear before us on Wednesday are all of the very first class, and the programme most artistically chosen. Mad. Lorini will sing for the first time in this city, the celebrated Waltz in *Faust*, arranged for the first time for the voice by Gounod himself. Mad. Lorini's finished education, and her fine method, fit her peculiarly to interpret this difficult *tour de force*. Stefani gives us an impassioned romance from the *Bravo*. Amodio, a romance from *T'ue Puritani*, very little known, but admirable. These novelties, added to the other favorite and popular pieces, form a programme of rare excellence. Signor Festi's delicate, tender, and touching voice will be heard to perfection in *Spirto Gentil*. This first taste of good music should bring a good house, and no doubt will.

PERSONAL.—M. D. H. Hutchinson, the proprietor of the famous United States Hotel, Harrisburg, arrived in this city this morning, and is stopping at the Merchants' Hotel.

FREE AT LAST.—Mrs. Eleanor S. Townsend, the seamstress who was convicted some weeks since upon the charge of the larceny of goods to a large amount from places where she had been employed, died at the County Prison yesterday of congestion of the brain. Previous to the death of the deceased, it is said that she became almost frantic, in consequence of mental agitation induced by constant reflection upon the acts for which she had been committed. No one who was present at the inspection of the stolen goods at the Central Station, on the occasion of the hearing before Alderman Beitler, doubted for a single moment that the woman was afflicted with a mania for stealing, and that, upon this subject at least, she was insane. As far as could be ascertained, not one of the articles stolen by her during the last three years had been disposed of, but they were all huddled together in trunks and bureaus, entirely regardless of order, and without reference to the character of the goods. But she has received her discharge at last, and before a higher tribunal has been called to render an account of whatever earthly infirmities afflicted her weak, frail body here below.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Mr. William Fischer, who directed the orchestra and choir at the dedication of the new Jewish Temple on Friday last, was last night presented by the Board of Trustees with a magnificent silver goblet and three hundred dollars in cash as a mark of appreciation of his services, and a token of respect. The presentation occurred at Singer's Hall, No. 323 Vine street, the address being made on the part of the donors by Mr. S. Silberman, which was duly responded to by Mr. Fischer. Speeches were also made by the Presidents of the Saengerbund and Cecilia Verein Musical Associations. An entertainment was partaken of, and an unusually agreeable and pleasant evening spent by the entire company, numbering some hundred persons.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held last evening in the case of William Young and John Kane, two men who were killed by the falling of the girders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Depot, at Market and Fifteenth streets, on Saturday afternoon last. It appeared from the testimony that the fall resulted from the fact that some of the purlines intended to connect the iron rafters did not have sufficient bearing upon the wall, and ropes were used to keep the rafters in place until such time as they could be braced together. Before this could be accomplished the rafters fell. The inquest was continued until to-morrow evening.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND RIOTING.—James Roach, a foreigner, who has been in this country but two months, was arrested at Fifth and Chestnut streets, yesterday afternoon, for attacking and knocking down two colored women without the least provocation whatever. He was held in $1200 bail to answer at Court. During the investigation, the defendant was recognized as having been engaged in the disturbance on Saturday night. He was held in $600 to answer this charge.

TAUGHT BETTER.—This morning Michael Collins was committed to prison by Alderman Welding, upon the charge of assaulting two colored men at Front and Walnut streets. The men were engaged quietly in conversation when Collins came up to them and knocked one down after the other. He was asked by the Alderman why he acted so. He replied that he considered it his duty to knock every "nigger" down. The Alderman thought different, and sent him to limbo.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Yesterday afternoon James Young, a resident of S. Seventh street, had a hearing on the charge of receiving goods stolen from the store of Samuel H. Watson, No. 412 S. Tenth street, and also from a dry goods store in Reading, Pa. He was held for a further hearing.

RETURN OF A ONE HUNDRED DAYS' REGIMENT.—This morning the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers, a one hundred days' regiment, arrived in this city, and proceeded to Twelfth and Girard streets to be mustered out. The regiment was doing duty on the Weldon railroad.

PARADE THIS AFTERNOON.—The 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which arrived in this city on Sunday, will make a street parade this afternoon. A full description of the regiment was published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday.

DISHONEST BOY.—A lad of 15 years, named Richard Nuller, was sent to the House of Refuge by Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of robbing his employer. He was in the habit of opening business letters, and taking the money contained therein.

JUDGES THOMPSON AND ALLISON sat this morning in the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose of hearing the cases on the Orphans' Court argument list. No other Courts were in session.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Sarah Ross was before Alderman Welding this morning, charged with keeping a bawdy house, at No. 62 Dillwyn

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in Advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

General Sheridan continues in pursuit of Early down the valley of Virginia. It is evident that the Rebel leader cannot halt this side of Lynchburg. This will give Sheridan possession of Gordonsville, Charlottesville, and Staunton—all of which towns are important posts, and are well fortified. Just in this region a base of operations against Lynchburg might be at once neglected. This place once in our hands, it would be impossible for Lee to secure any sort of a line of retreat, as Sheridan's right would be put promptly in communication with the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. General Lee could not hope to crush Sheridan. All he could do would be to desert the Rebel authorities, organize a trusty and heavy corps, and leaving Richmond and Petersburg to the care of subordinate commanders, march at once upon Washington. He could gain nothing by this except a prolongation of the war by a series of temporary successes; and we believe, therefore, that the Rebellion may be said to be in the grasp of our armies, and final victory just beyond them.

While General Grant has been largely reinforced, both on the James river and the Shenandoah, Lee's army remains what it was at the beginning of the campaign, *minus* his continued losses. It would seem, therefore, that the destruction of Early's army would leave him no alternative but to sit still until Sheridan on the west and southwest, and Grant on the south, shall have completely broken his communications with every source of supplies, or else come out and endeavor to break through our lines. It is not impossible that he may, if he acts promptly, cut his way out in the direction of Danville, and thus escape into North Carolina; but any considerable delay will prove fatal to him. It will give opportunity to General Grant to hedge him in and confront him at every available outlet, and especially to overtake and destroy him while crossing the Roanoke or its tributaries. The Roonake runs athwart Lee's line of retreat southwardly. It is a large stream; and when the bridges shall have been broken at two or three points, escape in presence of a powerful foe in hot pursuit would seem to be impossible. The bridge at Weldon is immediately south of General Grant's position; and it is not to be supposed that Lee, when compelled to retreat, would venture to make a detour to the southeast, since he would thus infallibly enable Grant to overtake him. There is, or was, also another bridge at Gaston, fifteen miles above Weldon. The railroad from Hicksford to that point has for some years been disused; but it would not be safe to assume that the Rebels have neglected its repair at a time when they have had much reason to fear the destruction of the Weldon bridge. Above Gaston, we believe, there is no bridge across the Roanoke, which is formed at Clarksville by the junction of the Dan and Staunton. Each of these streams is crossed by the Richmond and Danville railroad, on bridges. There may be also one or two other bridges of a very frail construction, for common roads, at other points. But the destruction of the Richmond and Danville road and bridges, now that Grant holds the Weldon road, would be fatal to Lee's army.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has arrived at Macon, and has ordered General Hood to move out towards the Alabama line, southwest from Griffin, and observe any movements which General Sherman may deem necessary to secure Columbus or Andersonville or Mobile.

General Forrest has captured Athens and Pulaski, Tennessee, and has destroyed a portion of one of General Sherman's railroad lines of supply. This does but little injury to Sherman, and General Rousseau will make it a dear prize to Forrest in the course of a few days.

The Rebels are making fresh raids in Kansas and Missouri. These predatory movements have nothing to do with the general plan of campaign. Generals A. J. Smith, Fred. Steele, and others, have taken the offensive, and will send us news of victory before long.

GOING DOWN.

Gold is going down, stocks are going down, provisions and dry goods are going down, and the Rebellion is going down! Indeed, it is the evident approach of the Rebellion to its end that is rapidly restoring the social and commercial equilibrium which this civil war has so long and so sadly disturbed.

The recent victories of our arms in Georgia and in the valley of the Shenandoah have revived public confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain itself against the domestic enemies who have made such gigantic efforts to overthrow it; and with the recovery of the faith of the people in the early return of peace, on the basis of the Union, all values begin to find their proper levels.

There is now every reason to hope that a few more weeks of vigorous military operations will destroy effectually the power of the Confederates to wage the war in which they have been engaged against the national authority, and that Jefferson Davis will sue for peace on any possible terms, before the next Presidential election is inaugurated.

Why, then, in prospect of such a result should the people wish to change the Federal Administration? The shortest and surest way to a final and satisfactory settlement of the trouble lies through the very path of resolute and uncompromising war which this present Executive is so successfully prosecuting; while the tamporizing policy, such as the Chicago Convention recommends, and its candidates are expressly committed to, will only set us back in the glorious work we have accomplished and are rapidly pressing forward to a perfect consummation.

Gold has not fallen in value, but the price of it in "greenbacks" has. In other words, the national currency has rapidly and greatly risen in public appreciation, while all commodities of commerce have depreciated in price accordingly. The reason of this gratifying change in financial affairs is attributable to the military and naval successes we have achieved over the Rebels, and the consequent improvement of the pecuniary credit of the Government. The people begin to see that the strength and resources of the insurgents are fast waning, and that the day of pacification is near at hand.

With peace on the basis of restored Union, every one can perceive that universal prosperity must be revived, and that the vast productive power of the nation, applied in the development of its boundless material wealth, must be equal to a speedy liquidation of the national debt, and the reduction of taxation in the proportion that the necessity to provide for an extraordinary revenue is removed.

Peace, we believe, is near at hand; and if the efforts that are now making to achieve it are not interrupted and put back by any violent political changes in the supreme direction of our political affairs, we are persuaded that the Union of the States will be reconstructed on a firmer basis than ever, and the country started on a career of progress and felicity unprecedented in human annals. This is a consummation that should be devoutly wished for by every honest patriot, and it is to be hoped that the people will see the policy of continuing power in the hands of those who are now using it so wisely and beneficially.

NOT ALL ALIKE!

Not all the faces we gaze upon are sad, careworn, pale, and nervous. Not all the forms we encounter are bent and tremulous, like the sapling in a gale. We come across a considerable number of individuals who look as if they were not in the slightest degree affected by the subsidence of stocks and the financial earthquake which is shaking the body-business to its centre. They laugh merrily, and throw gay glances at us from twinkling eyes.

Jokes fly from their tongues like sparks from an anvil; they snap their fingers sharply; whistle lively and cheerful melodies; throw themselves into attitudes expressive of great exhilaration and playfulness; and insert their digits in the ribs of those in their vicinity with rare jollity. To observe these beatific beings, one would think that the condition of affairs in general was not only sound, but absolutely delightful to contemplate. Remark, in a faltering whisper, and with an elongated countenance, that this is a terrible state of things, and with radiant features they will assure you that they don't care a pin, feel entirely comfortable, and are looking out for something or other to turn up which will be to the advantage of all parties.

In the meantime they are smoking high-flavored cigars, partaking of mid-day lunches and delicate beverages, filling their places at the opera, theatre, or concert, driving their fast trotters before their light elastic wagons, kicking up the dust, and having a good time generally on the old scale. Or, if they do not indulge in any of these indiscreet dissipations, they are companionable and contented, at all events. Their step is as firm and buoyant as his who goes over a grassy meadow on a summer morning early, when there is health fragrance, and the music of birds in the air.

These are mature people. The children are as bright and happy as if money was a drug, and only to be given away. They romp furiously—catching at the straws and butterflies which in their innocence they regard as the greatest things on earth, and well worth living for. Their little frolics are not subdued at all. Their little faces are not engraved with the characters of calamity and apprehension. Such is the wise dispensation of a merciful Providence, that at no time, and under no circumstances, shall the feelings and conditions of all be alike.

Universal heart-sickness is a pleasant impossibility. How miserable we should be without diversity of situation and state of mind! As if this earth was one flat, smooth, unbroken plain, or a vast hill alone; as if the sky was perpetually clear and blue, or dull and dark always; as if the sun never went down, but shone in the heavens from the morn of year unto its night; as if anything in nature was a permanency for ever. It is good that in these days of sore trouble we are not all alike cast down and in tears.

How blessed the privilege of those who, with stout hearts and willing hands, can help their less fortunate brethren, dissipating their despondency with cheery assurances and substantial assistance, and so securing for themselves the smile of Heaven and the approval of all good men! Thank God that we are not all alike; that, while some are broken in fortune, heart, and body, others are cheerful and happy, and in a good condition to battle with the misfortunes which have gathered down upon their fellow-creatures, and to gladden the soul with their sunny smile and hopeful countenance.

Illinois Soldiers for Mr. Lincoln.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Camp Thirty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, Near Petersburg, Virginia, September 23, 1864.

Sir:—I send you for publication the result of an election held by the Orderly Sergeants of their respective companies, in the 39th Illinois Volunteers, for President of the United States and Governor of Illinois:—

Abraham Lincoln	329
General McClellan	15
General Fremont	1
Governor of Illinois, Gen. Richard J. Oglesby	329

This regiment was in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan. It was recruited in Northern and Central Illinois, and this vote is a fair criterion of what the vote of the soldiers of Illinois would be, were they permitted to vote at the coming election.

It is very unfortunate that over a hundred and fifty thousand Illinois and Indiana soldiers have to be deprived of voting in an election that is to decide the fate of America for weal or woe.

The armies of the West will support Mr. Lincoln. The substitutes and conscripts in the armies of the East will vote *Avery* on General McClellan, from present appearances.

I am, sir, &c. A Soldier.

Not Bad.—On the reception of the news of Sheridan's victory at one of our popular saloons in this city, the following colloquy occurred between the bar-keeper, whose name was Dan, and a customer named Jim:—

"Good morning, Jim."

"Good morning, Dan, what's the news?"

"Another glorious victory—what'll you drink?"

"*Sherry, Dan.*"

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

Edwin Adams has so often played "Robert Landry," that it seems unnecessary to recall his various excellencies to a public which has so long appreciated them; but it seemed to us that last evening he infused into the part more earnestness and pathos than he has ever done before. One of the great merits of Adams' "Robert Landry" is that it is a faithful portraiture of the man of those times, the man of the people, full of intelligence, enthusiasm, and bravery, such as achieved the Revolution of France. Mr. Adams has, with great artistic skill, given us a portrait of one of those Girondins, full of enthusiasm and brilliancy, that Lamartine has painted. Mr. Carden, with that felicity which has hitherto distinguished him, has entirely missed the mark in the character of the "Abbe Latour."

He has made him in costume a Shylock, and in character a dark melo-dramatic villain. Now the *Abbes de Court*, such as the "Abbe Latour," did not take priest's orders; they were Abbes *a la mode* from court—they wore a most becoming Court dress of black velvet, a short black cassock or cloak that hung over the shoulders, descending only as long as the coat. No beard, for a priest is always shaven, and in those days every one wore powdered hair, and the little velvet calotte jauntily stuck on the top of it. The *Abbe de Court* was brilliant, insinuating, witty, accomplished—that he may likewise have been malicious and full of bad passions, is beyond doubt; but he was a polished villain, and not a cadaverous cutthroat, such as Mr Carden makes him. Mr. Wright, of the Walnut, gave us an admirable portraiture of this character. The talking of the Bastille was not so effective as usual, but the piece went off with enthusiasm, and the audience was immense.

—A Chinaman was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man in Portland, Maine. When Whang-foo is on the enemy's track let everybody stand from under.

—A club has been found in Boston pledged to wear their last winter overcoats. Similar institutions will be formed all over the country—we reckon.

Professor Saunders' Appeal, Written by Request, on Behalf of the First Ward.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

At the instance of the Supervisory Committe of the Old First Ward, including the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Chas. Humphreys, Chairman), the undersigned submits to all benevolent persons of wards now free from the draft, and especially to individuals particularly interested through business relations or otherwise, a few facts, two propositions, and a brief appeal.

The Facts.—The First Ward, recently liable to the Government for nearly one thousand men, still owes about one-half of that number, and must soon, in some way, meet the demand. To obtain those men as volunteers at the present time, fifty thousand dollars will be necessary. Citizens are now responding signed in pecuniary means and in us, and steps are about to be taken to secure a short respite. A few months since, in the Convention of Ward Delegates, respecting the draft, it was unanimously resolved, that citizens generally be compelled to in behalf of the First and the other lower wards of the city, on the basis of *just compensation*, inasmuch as these wards had furnished, first, an immense number of operatives by whom the wealth of citizens residing elsewhere had been greatly increased, and secondly, a very large number of volunteers to richer wards offering great and tempting bounties. Now, unfortunately, the citizens of these wards, greatly to their credit, have supplied their quotas, leaving to the First, and by far the most extensive and needy ward, all the advantages to be derived from this resolution. The last fact to be named is, that an intense sympathy for this struggling ward is known to be very generally felt.

The Propositions.—First. That all persons disposed to render assistance forward their names and the amount subscribed to Mr. Charles Humphreys, Chairman, No. 1811 S. Tenth street, or Mr. Thomas A. Barlow, Treasurer, No. 1332 S. Fifth street, and that any citizens who will kindly undertake the task, whether they belong to the First or other wards, obtain and forward (*not the money* but) subscriptions for collection.

Second. That any person not liable to the draft, willing to supply a volunteer to aid this Ward as a representative to recruit, forward fifty dollars, to receive in return the Government parchment, signed by United States Provost Marshal-General James B. Fry and the Provost Marshal of the Second District, State of Pennsylvania—a beautiful certificate, which many a loyal man's descendants will, in future ages, prize a hundred-fold more than its present cost, being, in its own language, "*an official acknowledgment of his disinterested patriotism and public spirit.*"

The appeal.—Editors of newspapers, kindly make known, as with at compassion you have done before, the necessities and claims of this interesting portion of our city. Citizens and other interested friends of the First Ward, do not, in this time of distressing apprehension, mistake to apply urgently (*not for money* but) subscriptions to be collected by the Committee. Benevolent Philadelphians, fortunate enough to be exempt from the draft, lend your aid and receive, as you will assuredly receive, the acknowledged and *pe rate* thanks of the many thousands of anxious residents of your most southern ward—a ward actually furnishing from its multitudinous operations as much of the monthly revenue tax (the tax falls upon the immediate products of labor) as all the upper wards of the Second District combined, viz.: the four wealthy wards, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth, extending from South street to Vine street—wards furnishing half a million of the annual income tax, indicative of wealth; whilst the residents of the First Ward are so generally of small means as to be rated at a few thousands only. The yearning difference calls for warm and active sympathy, especially from all who are directly or indirectly enriched by these laborious producers.

E. D. Saunders.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $5 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, No 332 WALNUT Street.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 3, 1864.

"Our Scenes.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

BRANGAN—GROW.—On the 7th of August, by the Rev. James E. Wilson, Pastor of the Great Valley Baptist Church, Mr. WILLIAM BRANGAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss KATE GROW, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa.

DUFFIN—THOMPSON.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. WM. E. DUFFIN to Mrs. HENRIETTA THOMPSON.

FERRIS—KRAFT.—On the 24th of September, by the Rev. W. J. Munn, THOMAS W. FERRIS, Esq., of New York, to Miss CLARA KRAFT, of this city. No cards.

SMITH—DONALD.—In Manayunk, on July 4th, 1864, by the Rev. A. Culver, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH to Miss ANNIE E. DONALD, both of Manayunk.

WASON—CRAWFORD.—On September 21st, by the Rev. George Shields at the Parsonage, No. 1003 N. Fifth street, Mr. ANDREW WASON to Miss MARGARET JANE CRAWFORD, both of Philadelphia.

WEISER—HUMMEL.—On September 25th, by the Rev. Conan Shields at the Parsonage, No. 1003 N. Fifth street, Mr. GEORGE W. WEISER, of Minersville, Pa., to Miss LUCIE JANE HUMMEL, of Philadelphia.

WOOSTER—STEVENSON.—At the City of Burlington, N. J., on the 3d of February, by J. L. Powell, Esq., Mr. WM. H. WOOSTER, of Westfield to Miss ELMIRA STEVENSON, of Willingborough.

Died.

VERAS.—On Monday, the 26th instant, in Washington City, D. C., CATHARINE A., wife of Thomas Veras, and daughter of the late William Whelan, of this city.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock, from No. 124 Spruce street, which the male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNTER.—On the 25th instant, JAMES HUNTER, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1681 Richard street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JUSTICE.—On the evening of the 25th instant, GEO. R. JUSTICE, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and friends are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1231 Wallace street, on Wednesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

KEECH.—On the 25th instant, GEORGE, son of Jacob M. and Susan Keech, aged 16 years 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Ridge road, above Green lane, on Wednesday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

PEEL.—Killed while on duty in front of Petersburg, on the 16th instant, Lieutenant WASHINGTON PEEL, son of Robert and Margaret Peel, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Watering Station, above the Falls' Bridge, west side of the Schuylkill, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to Roxborough.

Also his brother-in-arms of the Forty-fourth, New York Volunteers, as well as the Cadets of Temperance, Hall of Hope, No. 23 of Manayunk, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited.

POHLIC.—On the 26th instant, ALBERT POHLIC, aged 24 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1213 Cedar street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

RICHARDSON.—On the 25th instant, JOHN J. RICHARDSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 N. Sixth street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WANAMAKER.—On Sunday, 25th inst., HORACE, infant son of John and Mary A. Wanamaker.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotelins, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns.

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Public Benefactress.—Mrs S A. Allen has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer not only cleanses the scalp and arrests the fall; the hair, if grey, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Every Druggist has it for sale.

The Nominations of the several Political Parties are now before the people. At the election, of course, only one set can be elected. But our entertaining townsman, W. W. Alter Esq., at his celebrated new Yard, No 707 N. Ninth street, is always ahead, regardless of any opposition, in selling the best and cheapest Coal and giving the people satisfaction, by his courtesy, promptness, and liberality.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.—Philadelphia, September 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 4th October next, for any portion or the whole of One Million ($1,000,000) of Dollars, as part of a new loan authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October, of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offering of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and after wards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of ten per cent., or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.

EDWIN WALTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

Philadelphia, September 21, 1864.

HOLDERS of the

OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,

Who subscribed for

CONVERSION INTO THE

"LONG LOAN,"

on leaving them at

THIS OFFICE,

can have the New Certificates the

NEXT DAY.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has REMOVED TO

No. 413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT STREET,

Will sell Wholesale and Retail,

FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—

1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. El Dorado and Rough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet Old Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy, and Congress, and Fine Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cigars.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cigars.
8. The best stock of Smoking Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Snuffs, &c.
10. Lyrobeing Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
11. Kilkenny Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
12. The Capital Fine-cut Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine-cut Chewing, 50 cents per pound.
15. Fine cut Cavendish, 60 cents per pound.
16. Dean sells more than any ten stores.
17. Dean sells less than cheaper.
18. Dean sells the Best and Cheapest.

To be continued at

DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

Opposite Custom House.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c

No. 216 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Old Government

Java Coffee,

And all the finest

Green and Black Teas,

Constantly on hand by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,

Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.

Address,

au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, READ, of No 41 S. ELEVENTH street, reopens on the 6th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1841. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING.

In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP.

Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most expert of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING.

By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,

And received at any time.

Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES,

Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

se9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 330 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES!—A spendid colored Engraving of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN and ABRAHAM LINCOLN (on one plate) will be sent to any address, on receipt of twenty-five cents stamps to pay postage. Address J. E. W. MERWIN & CO., 9-27-2t* No. 63 LIBERTY Street, New York.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., by JONES & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN P. SOUDER. 1m 14-tf

WINDOW SHADES

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. No. 733 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 733 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

The Distinguished and Eloquent

GENERAL S. F. CAREY,

OF OHIO,

WILL ADDRESS THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE,

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27,

ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN. It

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES HAVE ENGAGED

NATIONAL HALL

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Hall will be open DAY and EVENING. All friendly to the cause of

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

Are earnestly invited to participate in the proceedings of the Club.

Addresses will be delivered from time to time. Members will hold themselves in readiness to parade on short notice.

GEORGE INMAN RICHE, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. FOX, JR., Secretary. It

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

Headquarters, Company D, National Hall.

Members of COMPANY D, of 1860 and 1861, and all others desirous of joining the CLUB COMPANY, will meet at the HALL this and to-morrow evenings at 8 o'clock.

JOS. H. PAIST, JAS. TRUMAN, Recruiting Officers. J. W. ROWLEY, 1t*

NOW READY, BOUTWELL'S DIRECT AND EXCISE TAX SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH LATEST LAWS AND DECISIONS.

This is the only Standard Work on the TAX LAW. For sale, No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, Office of APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA. 9-27-3t

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRIST REJECTED, The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14 1m*

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania will commence at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminate MONDAY, October 10, 1864.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.

Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Each game is to be 500 Points, Carom.

FOUR SHOTS BARRED.

The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—E. H. Helms, E. J. Plunket, H. W. Howes, C. Bird, J. Palmer, J. W. Montgomery, S. T. Rydl, Victor Espinosa. Messrs. Kavanagh, Phelan, Gold-thwait, Foster, and other prominent players are expected to be present.

Single Admission, 50 cents.

Season Tickets secured seats, $5.

To be had at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.

R. E. RYALL, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and VICTOR ESPINOSA, Committee of Arrangements. 9-26-6t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—GROVER & SINN.....Lessees and Managers. Positively the last week of Miss SUSAN DENIN. Positively the last week of the SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD. This beautiful sensation drama has created the most intense furor, crowding the Theatre nightly with our most intellectual and refined citizens. The performance will conclude with a new and very laughable comedietta, entitled EASY SHAVING. Introducing Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Walter Lennox, and James F. Sherry.

Doors open at 7. Commence quarter before 8 o'clock.

Extra Grand Family Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at the reduced prices, when the SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD, will be performed. 9-26-3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—CONTINUED SUCCESS. LAST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS. MONDAY and TUESDAY, September 26 and 27, THE DEAD HEART.

ROBERT LANDRY.....EDWIN ADAMS
Abbe Latour.....Mr. Carden
Toupee.....Stuart Robson
Catharine.....Miss A. Graham
Cerwelle.....Miss C. Jefferson

For particulars of scenery, incidents, etc., see bills.

FRIDAY.—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS. MONDAY.—VESTVALI, BIL DOMONIO.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—ITALIAN Opera Troupe of Associated Artists. The Manager of the Italian Artist Association, comprising:—

Mme. WHITING LORINI, the celebra ed Soprano;
Signor STEFANI, the famous Tenor Robusto;
Signor TESTA, the favorite Tenor di Grazia;
Signor AMOZI, the renowned Barit one;
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS

Will give in this city Two Grand Operatic Concerts, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, September 28 and 29. The programme will consist of the choicest selections from the repertoire of master pieces.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday at 9 A. M., at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8. 9-21-4t

MARK HASSLER & CO.'S PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOMS, No. 214 S. EIGHTH Street, below Walnut. 9-27-6t*

DR. LAPORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR RESTORES to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Memory, &c., whether arising from the effects of a nameless vice, excessive study, or muscular effort. Price, $2. Sent post paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—UPHAM'S Fever and Ague Specific is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever. Try it and be convinced. Price, $1. Sent post paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH street. Circulars sent free.

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing sold at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

HAIR UPROOTED from low foreheads, and all parts of the body, in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by Upham's Depilatory Powder. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1·25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

DO YOU COLOR YOUR WHISKERS AND Moustache? If so, use the "Japanese Hair Stain." No hair dye in the world equal to it. Only one preparation colors a natural black or brown. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, sole agent. 50 cents a box. se6-3m

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased. Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 15-26t

FOR NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT, THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIP

EMILY B. SOUDER,

JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

Carrying the United States Mail,

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New York, for New Orleans, direct, on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, At 3 O'Clock P. M.

The passenger accommodations on this ship are not surpassed by those of any steamers on this continent. For freight or passage, apply to

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., 1t DOCK STREET WHARF, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 525 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGEments for the education and maintenance of the Children Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject lately passed and completed a public school in each of the Senatorial districts, notice is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, have been prepared with the following good cause, from who n the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filled and sworn to, and certified to by the board of County school Directors of the District in which the applicants reside to be conversant with the facts therein set forth, it will be received, or by some other member of the County Superintendent, to whom it will be forwarded to the undersigned.

In a short time after the receipt of the application by the undersigned if it be in due form, and the orphans be entitled to the benefits of the act, an order for admission to the proper school will be sent by mail to the mother, or other applying relative or friend, with necessary instructions.

It is expected that the schools selected for these orphans will be ready for their reception during the month of October. Those parents or friends who have the necessary clothing and have them ready for admission

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

ELECTIONEERING ARTS AND PEACE RUMORS.

From the Times.

The air will be thick with peace rumors of all shapes and colors until election day—the weak inventions of a desperate enemy. Ingenuity will be racked for new issues, or at least new semblances of issues, with which to distract and bewilder. We may look confidently for a repetition, in every mode, of the Niagara attempt to get the President into a false position, by making him seem an obstacle to a reasonable and honorable reconciliation. This, in fact, is now the only resource of the Copperheads.

They dare not charge, as of old, upon the Administration any inefficiency in conducting the war, in the face of the achievements of Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Farragut. On that score they are hopelessly silenced. Their shift now must be, not that the war is prosecuted with weakness, but that it is prosecuted without necessity. They will try to make it appear that blood continues to be shed, when a satisfactory peace might easily be secured by what McClellan styles the "resources of a wise statesmanship."

It is now pretended, for instance, that Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Vice-President Stephens, have entered into negotiations with General Sherman for "a cessation of hostilities." On its face it is an absurdity, but the story is persistently kept up, in the hope that something may in the end be made of it. General Sherman would be the very last man to consent to any such negotiations. There is not an officer in our army who has a higher jealousy of the national authority than he, or a firmer determination to maintain it.

He said, in his recent letter to the Atlanta authorities:—"To stop this war we must defeat the Rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey." "The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to preserve it it is gone." "I want peace, and believe it can only be had through Union and war." These are his sentiments; and his military measures are all shaped accordingly. But even if General Sherman had the inclination to treat with these civilians, he has not the power. He knows his own position well enough to meet such approaches on the instant with one word—that all such business must be done, if done at all, with the authorities at Washington. His business is not to make peace, but to make war.

Were Governor Brown to make any such application, through any of our Generals, to the President, there can be no doubt what sort of an answer would be returned. He would be told that the National Government is not at war with Georgia, but with individual Rebels in Georgia; and that, so long as there is any armed rebellion within the State, there can be no peace within the State. Governor Brown can pledge nothing for the people of Georgia, for no such power has ever been deputed to him. But, even if he could legitimately make that pledge, it would not secure the State from exposure to the war.

Supposing that he could bind himself and every Georgian to be loyal henceforth, still Georgia will be a seat of war so long as there are armed Rebels within it from other States. The war, in its active operations, knows no State lines; nor does it spare any people from contact with it, simply because they are loyal. The people of Maryland and of Pennsylvania are, as a body, loyal, and yet each of these States has been a theatre of the war again and again. Georgia is to-day exposed to precisely the same liabilities as they—no more, no less.

There will be war within her limits so long as armed Rebels are found there, and not one minute longer. Governor Curtin or Governor Bradford might as well seek from the President an engagement that there should be no more hostilities within the limits of their States, as Governor Brown seek the same thing in behalf of his. We have not the slightest idea that Governor Brown is such a fool as to make any such application. The story is a sheer invention.

The Copperheads, and Rebel schemers to help the Copperheads, may do their utmost to throw upon the Administration the guilt of the prolongation of the war; it will all be in vain. The responsibility rests only with those who persist in rebellion. The Government asks only submission to Constitutional obligations. It has no other conditions to impose. It wants no vassals, no payers of tribute, no dependants; it wants simply law-abiding citizens. It means simply to recover the Constitutional authority of which it was despoiled by an impious treason.

Such is not only its right, but its vital necessity. To take up with anything less would be suicide. The loyal people of the land understand this, and will uphold their Government in fighting for it to any extremity. No issue can be simpler or plainer. No sophistry or fabrication can deceive the people in regard to it, or divert them from pronouncing upon it exclusively and emphatically in November.

THE HERO OF ANTIETAM.

From the Tribune.

Copperhead papers refer to McClellan by the above title—a matter of ignorance on their part. The real Hero of Antietam was Fighting Joe Hooker, who, if he had been sustained by McClellan, would have won the battle, and driven Lee's army into the Potomac. Little had McClellan to do with the fighting on that memorable day, and all that little was disastrous to our arms.

The battle was opened by Hooker on the afternoon of the day before, when that gallant General crossed the Antietam with his and Mansfield's Corps, flanked the Rebel position, and pressed close up to their lines as darkness came on. General Hooker that night sent word to McClellan that the battle would begin at daylight the next morning, and that Sumner's Corps, which was to support him, must be on the ground at sunrise. McClellan returned answer that Sumner should be there at the time.

Now mark! Sumner was not even *ordered* to march till 7 o'clock next morning, and did not reach the field till 9 o'clock, when the battle had been going on for four hours, and when Hooker, thrice carrying the enemy's position in his front, had been thrice rolled back by reinforcements which the Rebels thrice sent against him. Had but Sumner been sent as Hooker prayed and McClellan promised, the left of Lee's army would have been routed ere 9 o'clock, and the battle won. But McClellan held Sumner back till Hooker's gallant corps, borne down by weight of numbers, had by far the third time been driven back, and Hooker himself lay stretched on the field by a wound.

Whether McClellan did or did not mean that Hooker should win the battle, we care not to say; but this we say, that if he *had* meant to prevent him he could not have acted otherwise than he did. Coupling his inexplicable delay in ordering Sumner forward with the equally inexplicable refusal to attack Lee the following morning, when he was urged to do so by both Sumner and Burnside, we may well suppose that Major Key was informed of McClellan's purposes when he said "it was not the game" to destroy or to badly defeat Lee's army. That he might then have annihilated the Rebel forces, and that he did not, all the world now knows. Let us have done, then, with the mockery of calling General McClellan the Hero of Antietam. Keep that honorable name for him to whom it belongs—gallant Joe Hooker.

"PEACE" IN GEORGIA.

From the Tribune.

What can be the matter with the Hon. Ben. Wood? For years he has been shrieking for peace, yet when peace actually dawns on the horizon, his knees knock together as if he had seen the ghost of his grandmother! Just hear him maunder over General Sherman's reported negotiations with the magnates of Georgia:—

"SHERMAN AND THE 'GEORGIA POLICY.'—Mr. Vice-President Stephens is a man of reflection. His temper and genius are of the class that pass into the closet in the stormy days of revolution. A student, an orator, a statesman, he, when lines of battle rushed at each other with bloody steel, sank into a subordinate place among men of action. The soldier-intellect and stern spirit of Mr. Davis have pushed out, during the struggle of the Confederacy for life, into a splendor that has obscured all other lights. The ambition of Mr. Stephens made the mistake of accepting this as a slight. Wounded pride appears to have stung the spirit of the Confederate Vice-President. Party recollections, too, may have quickened his sense of wrong, and may have widened breeding dissatisfaction into morose alienation, and morose alienation into violent hostility. Mr. Stephens felt it his duty last winter to assail, at a public meeting in Georgia, the Confederate Administration, and in doing so was sustained by a considerable number of the legislators of that State, under the leading of Governor Brown.

"Governor Brown, of Georgia, is a man of honesty. Narrow, however, in his views, he is naturally disposed to be crochety. Imperious of will, he is inclined to assert what he conceives to be the rights of his position, with exacting intolerance. A State rights man of the most rigid sect, one might confidently from these considerations that he would be found, as a representative of a sovereignty in an association of independent States, somewhat impracticable. Such has proved to be the case. His proud temper chafes under the leadership of a central executive. Working expedients to exasperate his crotchety judgment as hardness does the shoulders of an unbroken horse. As liberty is mistaken by the unenlightened for license, so are the sovereign rights of his State mistaken by Governor Brown for an independence as unrestrained as that of the untutored savage. In this way, and to this extent, has that honest believer in the sovereignty of Georgia carried into a temper more or less imperious. Offense to his vanity receives he has allowed to creep into discontent, and that discontent he has permitted to grow into opposition; until finally, he, a well meaning, and we believe an honest man, has exhibited in his relations to the Government at Richmond a spirit of hostility to the plain necessities of public faith.

"The Rebel agent of Mr. Stephens and of Governor Brown has given volume to what is known in the Confederacy as 'the Georgia policy.' That policy has, however, not originated with those gentlemen; neither does it take form or color from their relations with the Government at Richmond. But even though it has or does, it must be recollected that they are both men of self-respect, and incapable of leading their State, under even the closing of anger, into an act of outrageous bad faith. 'State action' they certainly never interpreted in a manner to involve State infamy. The withdrawal of Georgia from her sister States of the Confederacy in the hour of their supreme trial, is a supposition that involves misdeeds of business which dispassionate witnesses must admit confides directly with all the teachings of the political history of the States of the South. That explanation of the 'Georgia policy' is not more infamous than absurd," &c., &c., &c.

—There is as much more of this, but we need not quote it. The up-shot of the whole is that Ben. is aware that the Southern Confederacy is played out, and that slavery must henceforth seek shelter and preservation under the aegis of "State Sovereignty." That may be a poor resort, but there is really no other.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

New Action of the Authorities—An Important Rumor.

It is reported that our authorities have made arrangements by which the Rebels, in future exchanges, will be furnished with men as nearly as possible in the condition in which our soldiers are returned to us, thus making the exchanges comparatively equal, and preventing the Rebels from getting soldiers whom they can put at once into the ranks in exchange for the emaciated and dying men they bring to us.

It will be impossible for our Government to exchange with them any starved prisoners, for the reason that it has no such men; but a considerable number of sick and disabled Rebels will be found among the seventy-five thousand prisoners now in our possession.

McCLELLAN.

When Prince Napoleon visited the United States in 1861, he was accompanied, amongst other "lords and gentlemen," by Maurice Sand, the only son of George Sand, the great authoress. This gentleman, inheriting his mother's faculty for writing, of course wrote a book, in which there are many very curious and intelligent appreciations of ourselves and our institutions.

One of the most remarkable pages of his book is his description of the personages invited to meet him at the White House, when the President received the Prince and his suite at dinner. "Never did traveler visit a country at so interesting a moment; a moment when its all is at stake; a moment of the greatest perplexity; a moment when its very existence hangs in the balance; but the Prince (Napoleon) thinks it impossible that a liberty so heroically conquered, so wonderfully sustained, and which has in a few years made itself into a great nation, can perish. The Union must conquer."

"One of the most agreeable events of my visit here (in Washington) is to find myself seated here at the table of the White House, beside Senator Sumner, our old friend and the companion of our pleasant journey in Switzerland. He is the brother of your friend, and a man of great intelligence and refinement. Opposite to me sits one of the Generals of this war—General McClellan. He has a martial and intelligent face, simple, unostentatious manners, and is about thirty-five years old. He was educated at West Point, and visited the Crimea, at the time of the war, on a tour of military inquiry.

"I gaze on him, wondering what he will achieve, when a voice that always speaks words of truth and prophecy whispers in my ear, 'You are looking at General McClellan, you are looking at the future military dictator of America. His opinions are widely different from those of the party he is supposed to belong to, and from those of all present. He aims higher than people dream of; he aims at changing all things, even the form of Government; he aims at nothing less than being our first Consul.' A difficult game, easy to conceive, difficult to achieve. Has he the ability and daring to do it?"

The Military Situation in East Tennessee.

A Knoxville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing September 19, says:—

"General Gillem continues to occupy a strong position at Bull's Gap, fifty miles from here. The Rebels are east of Greenville. The latter town is not occupied by either side, and is in some degree neutral territory. The Rebel General Vaughn has been reinforced by Wheeler to the extent of two thousand men. Wheeler, after crossing the Tennessee on his recent raid, divided his forces, and the column by which Vaughn was reinforced moved east. The rest passed West, and after destroying the railroads, escaped into Alabama.

"The enemy mean to hold their position at Abingdon, if possible, and it has been their intention to drive Gillem from Bull's Gap. The valley through which the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad passes has yielded large crops this season, and supplies are carried by rail from Abingdon to Richmond. This valley contributes largely to the support of Lee's army. It has never been touched by the Union army, and the Rebels are determined it shall not be if they can prevent it. It is also important as a base for raids into Kentucky and East Tennessee.

"This is the situation to-day, but it may soon undergo a change. Before this reaches you, Vaughn may be brought to grief. His rout is probable, and his capture not impossible. I think it safe to say that no effort will be made to turn off this source of supplies from Lee, and whenever we set out to do it, it will be done. It is my impression that you may look for important news from this quarter.

"Deserters are coming rapidly to Colonel Gillem's headquarters, mostly North Carolina soldiers. One squad of thirty arrived yesterday.

"The victory at Atlanta has caused the deepest gloom among the Rebels in this country. They concede that their only hope now is in the success of the Copperheads in November."

Tithe Peanuts.

Among the different advertisements in the Goldsboro *State Journal*, of the 14th inst., we find the following:—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.—Post Quartermasters throughout the State are requested to instruct their several county agents to collect all the Tithe Peanuts at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an agent may be sent to receive them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, C. S. ARMY, September, 1864.—Captain C. F. Harris, General Purchasing Agent, M. P. D., is instructed to purchase the domestic brandies of Wayne, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson, Edgecombe, Nash, Halifax, and counties adjacent thereto. Detailed agriculturists are expected to sell to him at Government prices or forfeit their detail.

By order of JAMES T. JOHNSON,
Surgeon and Medical Purveyor, C. S. A.

—It is reported that before commencing the late battle in the Shenandoah valley, Major-General Sheridan ordered one of the regimental chaplains to have divine service at headquarters. The chaplain complied, and commenced the services by lining out the following celebrated hymn of Wesley:—

"Jesus—and shall it ever be,
A mortal—man—ashamed of Thee?"

We have to seek Jesus for—

which was sung with animation and devotion, but before he could finish the verse orders came to advance at once. Towards evening of the same day reports were brought to Major-General Sheridan that the enemy, having heard the hymn commenced, had completed the verse by singing—

"Our fainting spirits waste away
Without the consecrating grace."

AN EPISCOPAL BISHOP FOR KANSAS.—Rev. Dr. Vaile, of Muscatine, Iowa, has been elected Bishop for the diocese of Kansas by the Convention recently held at Atchison. He is a gentleman of ability, and said to be a moderate Low Churchman. We think this will suit the majority of the members of that denomination.—*Leavenworth Bulletin.*

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for 7-30 securities, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
se19 1m Philadelphia.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6s-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [3m12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-16

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

s28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but fit one to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH, AND ASTHMA,

TREATED

WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS,

BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Author of the recently published work,

THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Office, No. 1037 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. This success is the more gratifying as it is entirely owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have, from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonials, worded in the very highest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1037 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many difficult cases he has treated with success under their notice, proved what he is able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients continually sent him by them, and kind invitations of his said his work in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER will only pay him when they are cured, and if not cured will pay nothing. Call at his office to be for Terms. Office 1037 WALNUT Street. 9-24

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 126 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. (au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH

EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Preventive and Supporting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
9-19-1m No. 13 SPRUCE STREET.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Saw Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 S. SIXTH Street.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 27 Strawberry street to No. 227 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 3d7

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-26-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,
9-22-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 308 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

F. P. DUBOSQ & SON,

Manufacturers of

FINE JEWELRY,

No. 1048 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

F. P. DUBOSQ. W. H. DUBOSQ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (Agents for Messrs. Bigelow, Kennard & Co.'s, with 27, 30, 36 and 40 inch Imitation Brussels, (patented.) 5 wide, 30, 36 and 50 cents per yard; 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Store Depot, corner of SECOND and RACE Streets. No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 1y7-3m

TO SHIPCAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, beg to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a Practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Watterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMETT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au2-3m

NOW READY.

COAL AT $7'50 PER TON.

TO THE CONSUMERS

OF

MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK:

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share,

$500,000.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES LYND.

TREASURER,
JOSIAH KISTEBROCK.
No. 1231 Market Street.

SECRETARY,
JOHN C. STONES.
No. 107 N. Nineteenth Street.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES LYND, No. 514 S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JOUSES, No. 611 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 419 Walnut street.
F. F. CLAYTON, No. 156 N. Third street.
THOMAS E. GARSED, No. 106 Chesnut street.

OFFICE, No. 5½ S. SIXTH STREET,

SECOND STORY.

Under the above title a company has been formed, to enable consumers, large and small, to buy the aggregate of their yearly expenditure for coal, to own their own colliery, and to supply themselves with the article at cost.

The greatly increased prices of all commodities, with the greater increase still threatening, should lead consumers to devise and avail themselves of every practicable method of economizing upon their own consumption. As far as the mere luxuries of life are concerned, this may be accomplished by abstinence; but as to its necessaries, some other principle must be called into requisition.

In the list of necessaries, few articles hold a higher place than coal, and in regard to this the *mutual principle* is, fortunately, both applicable and adequate.

A ton of coal delivered at the yard in Philadelphia costs about $7. Delivered at the consumer's door it costs $12. The difference is $5, and yet the cost of carting is only 50 cents.

The explanation is simple. The collier must have his profit, the jobber must have his profit, and the retailer must have his profit. Why cannot consumers, by combining for a single year the amount of their expenditures for coal, possesses their own colliery, and make these three profits for themselves?

The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company offers an unusually favorable opportunity for carrying these principles into practical operation. The Company has purchased an old-established colliery, about five miles above Pottsville, with steam-engines, breakers, miners' houses, blacksmith-shops, saw-mill, cars, mules, and all the equipments for a business of 150,000 tons of coal per annum, and having a right for sixteen years to work, *over a mile in length*, the best three veins in Schuylkill county—the Skidmore vein, eleven feet thick; the Mammoth vein, from twenty-five to thirty feet thick; and the Seven Foot vein.

The colliery is now producing 150 tons per day of best quality White Ash Coal, and a new slope is almost completed which will increase its capacity to 500 tons per day.

The present net cost of a ton of coal delivered from said colliery at the door of the consumer is:—

Royalty, mining, breaking, loading, &c.	$3 25
Toll and freight on Reading Railroad	3 68
Delivery at consumer's door	50
	$7 43
The retail price at the coal yard is	$12 00
Saving on the mutual plan per ton is	$4 57

The consumer often tons of coal per year can subscribe ten shares of stock at $10 per share, and will be entitled to ten tons of coal at net cost for sixteen years. At present prices he will save about $50 the first year. Should the price of coal increase, as is strongly apprehended, the saving will be still greater.

The present annual production of the colliery is 50,000 tons only, or one ton per share of stock; but the immediate infusion of fresh cash capital into it will increase its production, before the end of the year, to the rate of 150,000 tons. This will enable the company to distribute in cash dividends the profits on 100,000 extra tons of coal each year after the present, which at present prices will be about $500,000, or $10 per share.

There is every probability that the cash dividends of the first two years will reimburse to the stockholders the entire cost of their stock. Very few enterprises can offer equal inducements. It combines production and consumption, saving and gain. Every householder and business man in the community can participate in and should avail himself of its advantages.

The payment on account of the stock may be made as follows:—$3 per share on subscribing; $2 per share October 1, 1864; $2 per share November 1, 1864; $3 per share December 1, 1864.

The object of the Directors is to render the company a great public benefit, and to divide its advantages among a large number of individuals; they have therefore refused several offers from speculators to take large amounts of stock, and until the 1st day of October next have limited the number of shares that may be subscribed by any person to one hundred.

The Company is now prepared to deliver coal to subscribers at $7·50 per ton. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares of stock can be made at the office, No. 5½ S. SIXTH Street, and orders for coal obtained.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, pursuant to appointment, proceeded on Tuesday, July 2, to Pottsville, and early the following day commenced the inspection of the colliery, &c., the property this company proposes to purchase.

They respectfully submit the following report as the result of their careful investigations:—

First—The coal is of good quality generally, and much of it is very superior.

Second—There is an inexhaustible quantity of coal in the tract, for the term of the lease at least. In fact we are assured, with our utmost capacity for mining, exceeding the largest quantity proposed to take out annually from this colliery, only an impression would be made upon the vast amount of coal contained in this tract of land.

Third—The facilities for mining and market are very good, there appearing all the machinery, &c., necessary for expeditious mining. The mines being the nearest to Pottsville and the railroad accessible.

The new slope you have so frequently heard alluded to is a very superior one, and is now in process of being finished, and which is expected to be in successful operation very soon. A portion of your committee visited other collieries in order to obtain sufficient knowledge for proper comparison. The result of the branch of their labor is: they did not find any coal tract for sale or lease that presented the same advantages for our purposes as this. Some were undeveloped, others would require immense sums of money to restore their working capacity, which, at the high price of material and labor, would probably exceed the cost of this, with the uncertainty of the *full success* this colliery now in complete working order promises.

It may not be improper to state, the royalty or rent of this colliery is only about two-thirds the cost of nearly all the collieries in the Schuylkill region, being 25 cents against 30 or 35 cents, and in the present lease of the Girard lands may reach as high as 50 to 60 cents per ton, what the proximity of these mines to a market and the superior facilities for getting there greatly enhances the value of this colliery.

WM. S. TORR,
WM. M. URIER,
WM. A. ROLIN,
E. M. JONES,
CHAS. T. MATHEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1864. 9-26-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au30-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1044 CHESNUT STREET. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WHITE GOODS, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, E. M. NEEDLES. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,

PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,

PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,

REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,

Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,

Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

M. A. JONES

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

9d-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND se17-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

au15-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Pa., September 21, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (endorsed Proposals for Stationery) will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, October 1, 3 P. M., for furnishing the following articles, delivered at this office free of charge for boxes, freight and cartage, "under Act of Assembly approved August 22, 1861:"

5 Reams Note Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 8 lbs. per ream.
4 Reams Letter Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream.
6 Reams Letter Paper, same, in ¼ sheets, weight not less than 10 lbs per ream, put up in paper boxes, ½ ream each.
5 Reams Cap Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 11 lbs. per ream.
3,000 Legal Envelopes, white, size 4 by 9½ in., weight 12 lbs. per 1000.
2,000 Legal Envelopes, buff, same, weight 12 lbs. per 1000.

ening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF SUICIDE.

From the London Spectator.

It seems very probable, we should say it is almost certain, that for some years to come the offense of suicide will increase in Great Britain. The mania for killing oneself remarked during the past month, which has attracted the attention of the police, and induced magistrates to qualify themselves by threatening imprisonment to women who have already faced death, has not much bearing upon the general question. Moral epidemics of that kind spread as rapidly and unaccountably as diseases, and are just as little amenable to human control. Suicide sometimes breaks out in a community like scarlet fever, and though society by careful precaution may prevent its recurrence, that particular outburst can never be arrested or cured. It must just run its course and die away by degrees. But there are general tendencies at work which threaten to make suicide for the future much more frequent, and which may deserve to be closely watched by the light of the returns of mortality.

In the first place the old deterrents to the offense are either falling into disuse or rapidly passing away. Juries have become not only unfavorable but hostile to the verdicts of *felo de se*, and the ancient fear of the suicide, the something unhallowed to happen to his body after death, has disappeared from society. We suspect it had a good deal of influence, that the burial by torchlight, and the stake and all the rest of the ecclesiastical penalties, cruel and silly as they were, had great weight with the despending class which rids itself of life. The unsituated really feared them, as they fear to this day the notion of being "buried in a ditch like a dog," and the educated, though aware that the body becomes manure and passes into the trees and the grass and the flowers, whether in consecrated ground or at four cross-roads, still disliked the disgrace such a burial reflected on their relatives. People care about their own corpses, if not from reason then from instinct.

Sir Charles Napier, who, like most men of genius, had a way of entering into the thoughts of people below himself, once attacked a mania for suicide after a fashion very different from Mr. Cooke's. The better class women of Scinde were killing themselves at an astounding rate—230 died in a very few weeks, and he had an objection to their doing that or anything else without his previous permission. Accordingly he resolved to put a stop to the practice; but, being a man of genius, instead of a member of Parliament, he did not order every woman who failed in the first attempt to make a second, under penalty of imprisonment and a heartless investigation, but proclaimed that the body of the next woman who died should be hung up by one leg naked in the market-place. Suicide ended. The women could face death, but they wanted, dead or alive, to look decent, and that being impossible when dead, preferred to keep alive. The old verdicts had much the effect of that order, very unreasonably, perhaps, but then the human race is not as a rule guided by pure reason.

Then, strange as it seems, the more genial and truthful views of God and death and the future which are striking so deep into society, though they repress crime, which always grows fierce with the ferocity of the repressing creed, also tend, especially among rough natures, to diminish the fear of death. People begin to perceive more clearly that God is loving, and with the strange perversity of human nature, which bewilders theologians, they fancy they will be more directly under His care in the next life than they are already in this. Like the man who declared the Book of Job false because it makes Satan talk with God, they fancy it possible to be out of the presence of the Omnipresent, to be, as it were, forgotten of heaven.

That is the internal feeling which produces the otherwise inexplicable crime, the slaughter of children by loving parents just as they are about to shift off their own responsibility. Mrs. Legge, at Reading, last week, could not bear to leave her children to God in this world, so she sent them to demand His care in the next, and then jumped into the river herself. As the horror of death diminishes, the instinctive horror of suicide, as an incident in one's career, must of necessity diminish also. The horror of it as a sin ought to increase, but the sin is precisely the feature of the act the miserable do not see.

The gross deterrent, the fear of death, and the superstitious deterrent, the fear of consequences to the corpse, are both passing away, while the provocatives are becoming daily stronger. Three distinct temptations to suicide are increasing with every movement of the age, the peace of life, the dread of opinion, and the unprecedented development of foresight among those hitherto uneducated. We do not attribute to the first cause the positive influence the *Times* is inclined to assign to it, but it operates in a negative way very strongly. Those who really live the pace of the day do not commit suicide, their interests are too various, their thoughts too little introverted; but the rapidity of the movement around them weakens the resisting power of those who do commit it, the brooding and the melancholy diminishes their conceit in themselves—conceited people don't hang themselves—lessens their power to bear up against the rushing tide of events.

The increased power of opinion is a much more immediate cause of self-destruction. A very large proportion of suicides are caused by a fear of that power which is wholly new in degree, though not in kind. It was always a terrible thing to lose character, but still the loss was remediable—the victim could remove to another place where he or she was as unknown as if dropped from the clouds, and begin life afresh without the sense of a perpetual stigma. That is all over now, the press and the railway have brought light into the dark places, and the most secluded village in Britain is now as public as Holborn or Cheapside. Convicts complain every day in the Police Court that their sentence follows them everywhere, and it is true that to the respectable—*i.e.*, to those who feel social stigmas—the world, when their characters are once tainted, is becoming one vast prison-house. As the sense of honor developes among the multitudes, and that is developing fast all familiar with the poor well know, this will be perhaps the strongest of all the temptations to suicide. It is already the most apparent; at least one-half of the cases which reach the police courts being suicides committed by girls whose lovers have betrayed and deserted them.

The largest cause of all, however, we believe, is the increase of foresight, the development of imagination among the millions. As they rise—and they rise fast, how fast will not be perceived till the men of fifty die off—to the feelings of the educated, they come also within the circle of their temptations, and one of those temptations is an abject fear of the future. The crowd which dwells around the broad base of the social pyramid had thirty years ago no foresight, lived on from day to day, never thought of the morrow, could not in millions of instances understand the value or the dread of anything not close at hand, of a pension for instance, or thirty years of imprisonment instead of twenty. They have been carefully taught to understand, to provide for old age, to study the future, to realize that life and its cares do not end with the week just passing away. Consequently they perceive as they never perceived before, the consequences of their acts, the results which will come but have not come from their misfortunes.

A great employer of labor told us recently that the greatest change which in thirty years he had noticed in the mental condition of his people was in this respect, that a dread such as the educated poor constantly feel had settled in his villages, and had, as he thought, taken much of happiness out of life. Millions are rising to the rank of educated poor, learning to worry about possible stoppages of wages, about savings, about their children's education and prospects, about their own chance of escaping the workhouse in old age. Poverty is a very close neighbor to these people, and they fear it with a fear which strangles cheerfulness in its birth. For one result they accept the principle of insurance by hundreds of thousands, but for another they will feel the temptations to suicide as their social superiors feel them, and yet more keenly than they, for these know by experience what the others only dread.

Everywhere we hear among the masses of plans which regard the future—of societies which give annuities after twenty years, of building associations only profitable when ten years have expired, of tontines, "mutual aids," and funds to provide against sickness. They are all good things, but they all prove that the one faculty latent among the masses of old countries—imagination—is getting vivified, and we must accept the evils as well as the good effects of that awakening. We can no more have foresight without despondency than physical long-sightedness without the tendency to fatness of the pupil which dims the eyes in old age.

It may be that with the danger the corrective will arrive, that life will grow palpably easier, that physical discomfort may become as unknown in Europe as in Ohio; that a healthier training may remove other and equal causes of depression; but in the interim period, while millions are acquiring education without obtaining prosperity, using their imaginations without aught to make their dreams pleasant, we shall, we may rely on it, see a perceptible increase in the crime of suicide.

—Two thousand dollars reward is offered for the murderer of the drover Thomson, at Albany, last week. The city offers $500 and the drovers offer $1500.

Miss Siddell's Marriage.

Paris (Sept. 9) Correspondence of Liverpool Journal.

A CURIOUS FRENCH MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE—ANTECEDENTS OF HER INTENDED HUSBAND, THE REBEL RANGER.

The marriage of M. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Siddell, is causing no small sensation.

M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mad'lle. Odelle Lafitte (Charles Lafitte's daughter), and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest order of picturesque interest. One of those curious circumstances which can never happen but in France, is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce.

The guilty party being pursued by the offended husband, was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the pursuer's wrath, and so, instead of "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket-book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, "*Ah malheureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum. This will enable you to go further off—to Naples, perhaps—and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there." And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and walked off.

So goes the legend, at least.

Important Order from General Butler.

The following order has been authorized by General Butler:—

GENERAL ORDERS: NO. 31.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, Virginia, September 22, 1864.—In pursuance of order from headquarters department, all persons within the district of Eastern Virginia over sixteen years of age who have not taken the oath of allegiance will be sent outside of the lines.

This order will be carried into effect on and after October 15, 1864.

Colonel H. T. Sanders, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, Provost Marshal, will make immediate arrangements to administer the oath, and will afford every facility for this purpose.

Colonel Sanders is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH ON THE REBELLION.

General Andrew J. Smith, who has won for himself in the Southwest a brilliant reputation as a commander, was serenaded in St. Louis on Tuesday night, and made a short speech in response. General Smith is an old army officer, and knows but little about politics; but he thoroughly understands the Rebellion, and knows what is the only remedy for it. He said:—

A majority of you have been in the army. If you haven't, you ought to have been there, and have doubtless asked the question, What are we fighting for? (Cries of "the Union.") That's a fact. You remember that four or five years ago we had a happy, united country; you could not find a happier country on the face of God's earth than ours had been for forty years. I speak of forty years ago, because that was the period of the beginning of internal improvements in the United States. But a certain party in what is called the Southern Confederacy took it into their heads that they wanted an independent Government, and undertook to secede. Now, if we should acknowledge their right to secede, it would not be long before we should have twenty or thirty independent Governments on this continent, and you know what would be the result.

I say that we have been a happy people. Have you ever, before this war, had to pay one cent toward the support of the Government? You were growing rich, and never felt the burden of government. When Mr. Lincoln was elected, the South said he was an Abolitionist—well, if he was, I am too; but Mr. Lincoln never had a negro, and I have had many, and set them all free. I would free three hundred thousand negroes if I had them, for the good of my country. After he was made President, he said to the South, which had seceded, "Come back." He gave them three months to return, and after he was made President he gave them six weeks longer to come back with all their constitutional rights guaranteed to them. Now is this what you call an Abolitionist? I think not. The Southerners are determined to destroy this Government—don't let them do it. ("Never.") All that I am fighting for is, first, for the Union; secondly, for the Union; thirdly, and all the time, for the Union. ("Hurrah for the Union! The Union forever.")

I want to see us all united, from Maine to Texas—one united and happy people. There is but one way of doing this. They commenced the war; *now let them ask for peace!* How are we to have peace? I say, when the South shall ask for peace, then it will be time for them to get it. Never let the North say peace; but when the South asks for it, let us be merciful. I would rather see that old flag under which I have been fighting sunk fathoms deep in the Mississippi than that we should give up and sue for peace. As for proposing terms to the South, I say it is ridiculous. Let us be true to the Union—to that old flag that has protected us in the past, and never lower it in the presence of a foe!

The General alluded to his native State (Pennsylvania), and spoke of the treachery of Mr. Buchanan, saying he hoped Buchanan would live a hundred years, and he a hundred and one, that he might see him in the streets of Philadelphia, and point to him as the man who sold his country.

I have but little to say about party politics. I have been thirty years in the service, and never yet cast a vote, being, as an army officer, disfranchised in every State except California. The only thing I am fighting for is the restoration of the Union. Let the South acknowledge their wrong, and come back—the sooner they do it the better for them. If they don't do it, we'll make them. The men of the South have gone to war and left their women at home. We'll show them that we can raise a better breed than the generation of Southerners that we are now killing off. (Laughter and cheers.)

Probable Revolution in Steam—Extraordinary Discovery.

Mr. W. H. James, C. E., who is already favorably known in connection with the originating of our railway system, has, after devoting a whole life to scientific improvements, at length succeeded in producing a steam generator and engine of such extraordinary power, in proportion to its weight, the space it occupies, the fuel consumed, and the cost at which it can be manufactured, that not the slightest doubt is entertained by those who have seen the invention in operation, and in whose opinions and judgment confidence can be placed, that when properly and fully understood, appreciated, and brought into use, it will by degrees effect a complete revolution in all kinds of steam machinery, and become applicable to numerous purposes for which the powers of present steam engines are totally inadequate. It may be remembered that it was Mr. W. H. James who first suggested to the late Mr. George Stephenson the advisability of his introducing tubes into his locomotive boilers, with a view of making them suitable for the propulsion of carriages (for which, at that period, they were totally inadequate) for the conveyance of passengers on railways, as shown by an agreement between the parties in the year 1821, ten years before the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the principle of which improvement has never been surpassed. It will be curious, indeed, if it should fall to the lot of the same individual, after an interval of forty-three years, to be again in the field, and the originator of the second great revolution in steam locomotion, which very likely will be the case if he is properly supported with capital to carry out his present invention. We hope shortly to be enabled to give the details of the invention.—*Mining Journal.*

QUEER QUERIES.

Is it not affectation in husbands of short stature to say that they were married in the Temple of Hymen?

What relation to our whitebait is the *bete noire* of the French?

Did you ever see a lame dog helped over a stile?

What are the odds that the first owner of a milkwalk was a Kurd?

Was he a great walker that earned the name of the Colossus of Roads?

Is what proof is there extant that King James the First wrote "*Jeanie*," and that the phrase "as cool as a cucumber" was applied first to a Scald?

—The Special Committee of Artillery has just addressed a report to the Emperor Napoleon, recommending his Majesty to adopt the Prussian rifle for the French army.

—The journals of Moravia state that the Government of that province has decided that widows who pay taxes have a right to vote in municipal elections.

—Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, will shortly make a triumphal entry into Berlin at the head of twelve thousand troops who fought with him in the Duchies. For this purpose the regiments of the guard will be concentrated in the neighborhood of the capital.

—The races at the camp of Chalons, which were attended this year by a great number of visitors, were marked by a singular accident. A captain of cavalry was thrown from his horse, and having fallen on the pommel of his sword, survived only a few minutes.

FOURTH EDITION

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Seward at City Point.

DESPATCH FROM FARRAGUT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The mail steamer *Morgan*, from City Point, reports that Sheridan's successes over Early have inspirited our troops with the greatest enthusiasm, and they are anxious for an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the same manner.

Secretary Seward is on a visit to General Grant at his headquarters at City Point, having reached there early yesterday.

Official despatches received at the Navy Department from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile bay, September 13, state that the work of picking up torpedoes from the harbor is still in progress, and that twenty-one have been secured.

Release of Libby Prisoners.

Some of the soldiers just released from the Libby prison have reached Washington.

It is stated that one of their number, while on the way to the place of delivery, engaged himself in sketching the Rebel defensive works on the river, and other points of interest, for which he was taken back to Richmond.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

REBELS DEMORALIZED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Despatches from the Luray Valley state that the enemy is demoralized, and that the inhabitants, having been extremely confident that Fisher's Hill could not be taken, since that event despair of recovering the valley.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

"CITY OF BALTIMORE" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of the 14th, via Queenstown, on the 15th of September.

The steamer *Kedar* arrived out on the 13th.

The Dano-German armistice was to be prolonged.

The Spanish Ministry have resigned.

The *Times* argues that the Chicago Convention will lead to peace.

It is stated that Denmark, encouraged by the Western Powers, refuses the cession of North Schleswig, unless sanctioned by the votes of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton—Sales of three days, 12,000 bales, including 6000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened firmer, but closed flat and irregular, with a slight decline.

The Manchester market is heavy and declining. Breadstuffs very dull and easier.

Provisions dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, September 14.—Consols closed at 88¼ for money. Erie railroad 43; Illinois Central shares 45@42 per cent. discount.

LIVERPOOL, September 15.—Cotton—Sales today of 4000 bales, including 2000 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Bacon firm.

LONDON, September 17.—Consols closed at 87⅞@88 for money.

Illinois Central shares, 43@42 per cent. discount. The rate of discount at the Bank of England is unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Stocks are better to-day. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Cumberland preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 115½; New York Central, 115⅝; Reading, 117½; Hudson River, 113½; Canton Co., 53; Missouri 6s, 63; Erie, 94; Gold, 1.84; One Year Certificates, 103¾; Ten-Forties, 98; Five-twenty Coupons, 106; Coupon 6s, 1867's; Registered, 105¾.

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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

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Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

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This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally. It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

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If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause insidious sighs;
If to be a blooming lover,
Failing, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grass—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would get,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 439 SPRUCE STREET; price, 25 cents. 9-26-6t

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For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

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For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by an other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, Imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

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In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

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Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of fifteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
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The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

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PUBLIC SALE OF WHARF.—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WARDENS,
OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 119 WALNUT Street, September 20, 1864.

"The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, hereby give notice that under and by authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia," approved May 22, 1861, and of a Resolution of said Board of Wardens pursuant thereto, passed on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1861, they will sell at Public Sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in fee simple, free, clear, and discharged from all and every trust, and use, and limitation—

All that certain tract or piece of ground, described in the deed of Elisabeth Marshall, Master in Assistant to Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, dated the twentieth day of August, A. D. 1806, and recorded May 31, 1809, at Philadelphia, in Deed Book I. C., No. 3, page 215, as follows, viz.: Situate in the Township of Moyamensing, (now in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia,) containing in breadth, north and south, sixty feet, and extending in length or depth east and west, from the road leading to Gloucester Point into the river Delaware to low water mark.

Bounded on the east by the river Delaware, on the west by the said road leading to Gloucester Point, on the north by ground now or late belonging to the said Elisabeth Marshall, and on the south by ground also now or late belonging to the said Elisabeth Marshall; the southern boundary being distant eight hundred feet or thereabouts from the north side of the wharf now or late owned by the said Elisabeth Marshall, at Gloucester Point; together, also, with all the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said deed granted to the said Master and Assistant Wardens, as will be made known more fully on the day of sale.

Further information can be had on application to CHARLES S. WAYNE,
9-26 tuths6t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

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By order of the State Central Committee.

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CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
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Third District.....LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.....WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.....M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
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REPRESENTATIVES,

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Second District.....WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District.....RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.....W. W. WATT.
Fifth District.....JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District.....JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District.....THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District.....JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District.....CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District.....SAMUEL S. PASCOAST.
Eleventh District.....FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District.....LUKE V. SUTPHIN, &c.
Thirteenth District.....ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOOD.
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Sixteenth District.....WILLIAM F. SMITH.
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AND

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Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
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Navy Messes put up with care.
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Cochineal, Benzoic Iodine, Madder, Pot Ash, Sulphur, Sock Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

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Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
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TREASURER'S OFFICE.—THE Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. in cash, on the capital stock of this company, and have directed the creation of NEW STOCK to the amount of ten per cent., to be distributed pro rata to the holders of the stock, on the 1st day of October next, to represent the capital here often expended in building the Bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the double track, clear of the present stock.

ALFRED HORNER,
9-26-stuth-2w Treasurer.

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. REBERTON, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of GEORGE JENKIN, Jr., Executor of the last will and testament of SOPHIA G. REBERTON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9-20 tuths 3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in carding, spinning, and weaving.

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Where can be got the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

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Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL touching at Queenstown. Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows, viz:

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 8.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..... $100 00 Steerage..... $60 00
First Cabin to London 120 00 Steerage to London..... 65 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 130 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 130 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown.—First Cabin, $150, $170, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 1, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 1, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freight taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Bills Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

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FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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